January 5, 1769. NUMB. 2089.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number XVIII.

Concluſion of the Church of England's *Appeal to the* Church of Proteſtants.----

Verus Dei cultus, nunc tandem a ſordidiſſimis illis ANTICHRISTIANISMI ſordibus, repurgatus.

BEZA, *concerning the Church of England.*

AS the *Centinel*, in his groſs charge againſt our Church, of having "corrupted the pure word of GOD with human inventions," did neither think proper to mention what thoſe *inventions* are, nor in what points they are to be found; viz.----whether in *government*, in *rites* and *ceremonies*, or in *doctrines*; I thought it neceſſary, in order to be ſure of his meaning, to ſuppoſe the whole *three*, and, in each of them, to make one *appeal*, as well to the judgment of reformed Churches abroad, as of ſuch particular Divines, both at home and abroad, as might probably have the moſt weight with the *Centinel* and his party.

What relates to the two firſt points (viz. Epiſcopal government, rites and ceremonies) being already diſcuſſed, little need be ſaid on the laſt point, viz. the *doctrines* of our Church. Theſe, as contained in our articles, have long had the teſtimony of the whole Proteſtant world, in favor of their *purity* and *orthodoxy*; and unleſs the *Centinel* ſhould declare ſo, in particular and expreſs terms, I can hardly imagine that he meant to run ſo contrary to the ſentiments of his own party (even ſome of the moſt rigid of them at home) as to charge any corruption upon the *doctrinal parts* of our *articles*, or *Church ſervice*. However, as his meaning is ſo vague and undetermined, it may not be improper to add a few teſtimonies on this head, as I have done on the former, although the ſubject be ſomewhat anticipated, in the teſtimonies already given, where the writers had not ſeparated one part from the other, but had ſpoken of government, rites, ceremonies, and doctrines together.

BEZA has given a noble teſtimony concerning the purity of our worſhip and doctrines in my *Latin* motto. He ſays elſewhere---"We believe your Churches do, in all points of *doctrine*, agree with ours---as to what concerns your *faith* or *doctrine*, received by public conſent, and confirmed by royal authority, I ſuppoſe there is no man that thinks rightly of theſe matters, but will embrace it as *true* and certain." And again he ſays---"It is not without moſt bitter ſorrow of heart, that I underſtand your Churches are ſo far diſturbed, as that ſome begin to hold ſeparate meetings." (1)

Mr. LE MOYNE ſays----"The *Engliſh* confeſſion has been highly approved by all the Proteſtant world; and it really deſerves the praiſes of all good Chriſtians. For there cannot be any thing made more wiſe than that confeſſion; and the *articles* of *faith* were never collected with a more juſt and reaſonable diſcretion. (2)

The learned CAUSABON ſays---"That no Church in the world came nearer to the form of the moſt flouriſhing primitive Church; having obſerved a *middle way* betwixt the two extremes of ſuch others as failed either by exceſs or defect; by which moderation ſhe obtained this privilege, that even thoſe who envied her happineſs, were conſtrained to extol her, in compariſon of other Churches." (3)

LUDOVICUS CAPELLUS, Divinity Profeſſor at *Saumur*, ſpeaks thus of our *liturgy*, among ſome others compiled by the firſt Reformers;---"At the Reformation---purged from all Popiſh ſuperſtition and idolatry---ſet forms of liturgy were compoſed and preſcribed in *Germany*, *France*, *England*, *Scotland*, *Belgium*, &c. varying as little as might be from the antient forms of the primitive Church; and have hitherto been happily uſed till, of very late, there aroſe in *England*, a ſort of moroſe and froward, nice and ſcrupulous, not to ſay ſuperſtitious, men; who, upon very ſlight and ſlender reaſons, have thought fit to diſparage and abrogate the *liturgy* (together with the whole hierarchy of Biſhops) and have ſubſtituted the *directory*, as they call it, in its room, which contains no ſet form in expreſs words, but only heads, &c.---To which ſome other furious and mad men have added, that it is unlawful to uſe any preſcribed form of prayer, either in public or in private; and that a godly man cannot, with a ſafe conſcience, be preſent at them." (4)

The celebrated GROTIUS, in a letter to his brother, April 8th, 1645, ſays, "That the *Engliſh* liturgy was always accounted the beſt by learned men."

The learned SPANHEIM, writing from *Geneva* to Archbiſhop *Uſher*, in 1638, ſays---"I often call to mind that pleaſing face of things in your Church; that reverence in the public worſhip of GOD, &c.---the like to which you will hardly find elſewhere."

Mr. GACHES, whom that noted Non-conformiſt Dr. *Calamy* (p. 568 of *Baxter*'s Life) ſtiles a famous preacher at *Charenton*, ſays of our liturgy; "I have read it a long time ago, and was wonderfully edified by it." (5)

Nay, BAXTER himſelf profeſſes, that he can ſubſcribe "all the *doctrinal articles* of our Church, as true; only that he thinks the words of them, in the obvious ſenſe, many times liable to exception (6).----"All the Reformed Churches in Chriſtendom (ſays he elſewhere) do commonly profeſs to hold communion with the *Engliſh* Churches in the liturgy, if they come among us." (7)

Nay, the ſame *Baxter* is ſo far from ſcrupling the uſe of that truly ancient rite of CONFIRMATION (which our modern antagoniſts ſeem to deride us for deſiring the continuance of) that he declares (8) "he thinks the want of it the greateſt corruption of the Church, of any outward thing he remembers." Only he ſays that the Dioceſes are too large for one Biſhop to *confirm* the hundredth part of his flock, &c.---That is, Mr. *Baxter* deſires to make every *Preſbyter* a *Biſhop* in this, as in all other things.

Mr. TOMBS likewiſe declares himſelf thus --"I cannot but judge, that either much ignorance, or much malice it is, that makes any traduce the *Engliſh Common Prayer Book*, as if it were the *Popiſh Maſs Book*, or as bad as it; and to deter men from joining with thoſe prayers and ſervices, and ceremonies, &c.---when they can barely be ignorant that the Martyrs in Queen *Mary*'s days were burnt for it, &c." (9)

I cannot better conclude thoſe teſtimonies, than with another ſtriking paſſage from the above quoted *Le Moyne*----"Truly, I believe not that it is poſſible to keep either peace or order in your Church (of *England*) without preſerving the Epiſcopal dignity (10). I confeſs I conceive not by what ſpirit they are led that oppoſe that government, and cry it down ſo violently.---All good men ought to look upon the Church of *England* as a very orthodox Church. Thus all the Proteſtants of *France* do; thoſe at *Geneva*, thoſe of *Switzerland*, and thoſe of *Holland* too; for they did themſelves a great honor, in having ſome Divines of *England* in their Synod of *Dort*;---whence does it then come that ſome *Engliſhmen* themſelves have ſo ill an opinion of her at preſent, and divide raſhly from her as they do? Is not this to divide from all the ancient Churches, from all the Churches of the Eaſt, from all the Proteſtant Churches, which have always had a great reſpect for the *purity* of the Church of *England*?" (11)

Shall a Church then, whoſe praiſe has thus been in the whole *Proteſtant* world, ſince the very firſt eſtabliſhment of the Reformation, be ſtill traduced and vilified by a ſett of aſpiring men, who ſprung up, in licentious times, within her own boſom; and at this moment enjoy every protection their hearts can wiſh, from a prince and nation, where ſhe has full and legal power? Is there decency, is there juſtice (not to mention gratitude) in ſuch a conduct as this; eſpecially, when there is no other cauſe for it, but our deſiring equal and natural rights? Are the ſtrength and intereſt of the Proteſtant cauſe, either in the *old* world or the *new*, likely to be promoted, by ſuch an unchriſtian and unbrotherly ſpirit? For, whatever the *Centinel* or *Remonſtrant* may ſay of the Church of *England* being but "a tottering defence,"---ſhe ever has been, and ſtill is, conſidered by *Proteſtants* in general, as their great bulwark, and principal fortreſs.

It is againſt her chiefly that all the engines of Popery have been ever pointed. Her ſtructure is raiſed on ſuch a ſtrong foundation, that if this could be ſhaken, or deſtroyed, the adherents of Popery think they have little to fear from ſuch a many-headed thing as *Preſbytery*; which is ſtill dividing and ſubdividing into different factions and parties. Nay, the enemies of the Reformation, far from wiſhing ill to the latter, rather expreſs joy in beholding their attacks ſucceſsful againſt that Church, which is the center of union among Proteſtants; and to which all denominations among them have, in their turns, looked up, and probably will again be obliged to look up, for protection and defence!

But further, as the Church of *England* has been the principal ſupport of the Reformation, down to the preſent time; ſo it is ſhe that hath borne the chief burden and brunt of the day, from the beginning. Her Divines they were, who were encountering *baniſhments*, *impriſonments*, and *flames*, when *Calvin* had gained a firm eſtabliſhment; and (alas for chriſtianity, and that blot in his character!) was commencing perſecutor in his turn. Her Divines they chiefly are, who have ſhook the *Papacy* to its loweſt foundations, and have exhibited to the world, in their writings, ſuch maſculine ſpecimens of ſound reaſoning, in favor of primitive chriſtianity, as we believe will only periſh, or ceaſe to be admired, when the world itſelf ſhall periſh with them!

To name one for all, and that in the earlieſt times of *Proteſtantiſm*---where ſhall we find among all the *Calvins* and Reformers of his party (tho' truly celebrated in their day) any that can diſpute the palm with our illuſtrious Biſhop JEWELL? Where a more enlightened zeal, a more undaunted ſpirit, more noble argument, or more various learning? I cannot reſiſt the temptation of throwing a few extracts from his apology into a note; * by which a judgment may be made of the principles of our Church, and what a bulwark of the Reformation ſhe is to be eſteemed.

And is there then no regard, no charity due among Fellow-Proteſtants to a Church, that has borne ſuch a part in vindicating our glorious common cauſe, and ſetting at nought the aſſaults of our common enemy? Is ſhe ſtill to be called *corrupt*, *ſuperſtitious*, nay *popiſhly* affected, after ſo many well-fought battles againſt the *corruptions* and *ſuperſtitions* of Chriſtendom? Or will no *Reformation* pleaſe, till we have (contrary to our judgment and reaſon) *reformed* into a *ſkeleton*; and promiſcuouſly thrown away the *good* with the *bad*, even things of apoſtolical inſtitution; becauſe they are mixed with the corruptions of *Rome*? This may pleaſe ſuch *Reformers* as our *Centinel* and his party; but, thanks be to GOD, we have not ſo learned Chriſt!

Having thus, I hope, with due temper, anſwered the *Centinel* on the principal heads propoſed, I ſhall conclude theſe papers in *three* more numbers, unleſs freſh provocation be given. And if, in them, I ſhould aſſume a ſtyle ſomewhat different from what I have yet uſed, and try how he may like ſome arguments in his own way, I think I ſhould not incur the blame of impartial men. Yet ſtill, for the honor of that Church, in whoſe behalf I write, I will ſtrive, to the laſt, to preſerve that ſpirit, which ſhe inculcates on all her ſons.

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(1) Ep. 8, 69 *and* 23. (2) Let. to Bp. of London. (3) Pref. Exercit. in Baron. (4) Theſ. Salmur. (5) *Dr.* Durell *on the government and worſhip of the Reformed Churches.* (6) Eng. Non-conform. *cap.* 24. (7) Defence, *p.* 68. (8) Eng. Non-conform. *cap.* 19. (9) Theodulia, *p.* 102.

(10) *It was obſerved in a former paper, that it was neceſſity, and not choice, that made any of the firſt Reformers ſet up Preſbytery rather than Epiſcopacy. I ſhall add one more famous teſtimony on this head, from Mr.* Du Bosc, *an eminent Proteſtant divine in* France, 1660. "*I think, ſays he, none of my brethren will condemn me, if I ſay that well ordered* Epiſcopacy *hath moſt important and conſiderable utilities, which cannot be found in the* Preſbyterian *diſcipline. If we have followed the laſt, it is not from any averſion we have to the former.---But it is becauſe neceſſity obliged us to it; for the* Reformation *having been begun in this kingdom by the people, and by the inferior Churchmen, the places of Biſhops remained filled with men of a contrary religion; ſo that we were* conſtrained to content ourſelves with miniſters and elders, as well as we could. *If Biſhops had embraced the Reformation at firſt, I make no doubt but their order had been maintained in the Eccleſiaſtical polity.*"---*From Dr.* Du Moulin's *tranſlation, in* Durell's Government of foreign Churches, *p.* 122.

Even Knox *himſelf, in* Scotland, 1560, *aſſiſted in founding the Reformation there on the* Epiſcopal model; *having firſt ſuperintendents in the reſpective provinces, with* Epiſcopal powers; *who in* 1571, *were changed into Archbiſhops and Biſhops, in purſuance of an application from the Synod of* Stirling *to the Lord Regent and Eſtates. Nor was it till the return of* Melvil, &c. *from* Geneva 1575, *that the model of that country came to be cried up; and it is well known from what ambition of State Leaders, the Chief Leaders of the inferior Clergy were ſet on, in their attempts againſt Reformed Epiſcopacy. See* Guthrie's Memoirs.

Before this, the Scots *highly approved the* Engliſh Epiſcopal *model, and owned the Biſhops and Paſtors as their brethren and true guides of Chriſt's flock. Witneſs the letter from the General Aſſembly of* Scotland *to the* Engliſh *Biſhops*, Dec. 27, 1556; *ſubſcribed and addreſſed thus, viz.* "*The Superintendents, Miniſters and Commiſſioners within the realm of* Scotland, *to their brethren the Biſhops and Paſtors of* England, *who have renounced the* Roman *Antichriſt, and do profeſs with them, the Lord Jeſus in ſincerity, with the increaſe of the holy Spirit.*"---

(11) *See* Durell, *p.* 127; *and* Stillingfleet's Unreaſonableneſs of Sep. 407.

* Extracts from *Jewell*'s Apology of the Church of *England*.

"*But I have a mind, ſays he, to apply myſelf to the* Pope *himſelf, and to aſk him theſe queſtions, face to face. Tell us, I pray, good holy Father, you who boaſt ſo much of all antiquity---Which of all the Fathers ever gave you the title of chief Prieſt, univerſal Biſhop, or Head of the Church? Which of them told you that both ſwords are committed to you?---Which, that the whole world is but your Dioceſe; that all Biſhops receive of your fullneſs; that all power is given to you in Heaven and Earth; that you are not ſubject to the judgment of Kings; nor of the whole Clergy, nor of the whole World? Which of them ſo nicely and mathematically aſcribed juſt ſeventy-ſeven degrees of power and authority to you, more than to the greateſt Prince on Earth? Which of the Fathers ever defined you, not to be mere man, but a certain ſubſtance, made up of GOD and Man?----Which of them ſays you have the command over* Purgatory, *and the Angels of GOD, &c. Which of them taught you to ſay private maſs while the people looked on, or to hold the ſacrament over your head, wherein the whole of your religion at preſent conſiſts; or to mangle Chriſt's ſacraments, and, contrary to his inſtitution, and expreſs words, to defraud the people of one part of them?*"---

"*If we are ſchiſmatics for diſſenting from this, what name ſhall we give them, who have fallen from the primitive Church, from Chriſt himſelf, and his Apoſtles?---We ſet forth the holy ſcriptures in all languages; they will not ſuffer them to be publiſhed in any one. We invite the people to hear and read the word of GOD; they do all they can to keep them from it. We endeavour to make our caſe known to the whole world; they will come to no trial. We depend on learning; they on ignorance. We truſt to light; they to darkneſs. We pay due reſpect to the writings of the Apoſtles and Prophets; they commit them to the flames. We deſire to have the cauſe of GOD tried by GOD only; they will appeal to none but themſelves.-----Therefore when we ſaw all things thus trodden under foot,---and propoſed to reſtore the* temple of GOD *to its primitive beauty, we deſired no other foundation than that which we knew the Apoſtles had laid of old; that is, our Saviour* JESUS CHRIST.----*As to their brags of the* Pope's *being* Peter's *ſucceſſor---and unable to err, &c. it is all a jeſt. GOD hath promiſed his grace to a pious mind; not to* ſees *and* ſucceſſions.---*Wherein was* Peter *ever like the* Pope, *or the* Pope *like* Peter? *Unleſs, perhaps, they will ſay that* Peter *took away the keys of the kingdom of Heaven, and bid his Lord's talent; or that he only ſat in ſtate, in his palace of St.* John Lateran; *and pointed out all the places of Purgatory, and the ſeveral kinds of puniſhment; committing ſome poor ſouls to be tormented, and releaſing others, as he is paid for it;---exempting himſelf from civil power; making war himſelf, and the occaſion of war among other princes; carried about on the ſhoulders of noblemen in a golden chair, &c. &c.---Or will they rather ſay, the* Pope *now does what we know* Peter *did; viz. that he is* inſtant in ſeaſon, and out of ſeaſon; *fulfils the* miniſtry of Chriſt; *is the* watchman of the houſe of Iſrael; *receives the oracles of GOD, and delivers them to the people as he received them; is the* ſalt of the earth, and light of the world; feeds *not himſelf, but his flock; is not* Lord over GOD's heritage, *is ſubject unto princes, &c. &c.*"

"*But theſe tricks have (as the bird of the night, at the riſing of the ſun) vaniſhed at the appearance of the light of the Goſpel----It was the will and pleaſure of Almighty GOD, that, in ſpite of all its enemies, the Goſpel of Jeſus ſhould, at this time, be ſpread over the face of the whole earth; and men, obeying the commands of GOD, have, of their own accord, betaken themſelves to the doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt. We, in good truth, expected neither riches, pleaſure, nor eaſe from this ſeparation; for all thoſe our enemies abound with; and we enjoyed a much greater ſhare of them when we agreed with them. Neither do we ſhun* peace *and* concord; *but we will not fight againſt GOD, to be at peace with men.*"

The Turkey being a Fowl in high Eſteem at the Tables of the Curious, the following Method of rearing that tender Bird, ſucceſsfully practiſed among the Swedes, *may prove ſerviceable to our Houſewives.*

PLUNGE the chick into a veſſel of cold water, the very hour, if poſſible, at leaſt the very day, it is hatched, forcing it to ſwallow one whole pepper-corn, after which return it to the mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen's chick. But it muſt be remembered, that this delicate ſpecies of fowl is alſo ſubject to a particular diſorder when young, which frequently carries it off in a few days. When they begin to droop, therefore, examine carefully the feathers on the rump, and you will find there two or three, the quill part of which ſhall be filled with blood. Draw theſe, and the chick will recover, and afterward require no other care than is beſtowed on common poultry. Three pariſhes in Sweden, which uſe this method, are ſaid to have gained ſeveral hundred pounds by the rearing of turkeys.

FOR SAVANNAH, in GEORGIA,

The BRIGANTINE

GEORGIA PACKET,

GEORGE BRIDGES, Commander,

A PRIME SAILER, has moſt excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will poſitively ſail the 12th inſtant, weather permitting. For freight or paſſage, apply to BRIGHT and PECHIN, or ſaid Maſter, on board the brig, now lying at their wharf.

N. B. Said Bright and Pechin have for ſale, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, about midway between Race and Vine-ſtreets, imported in the ſaid Brig from Georgia, choice new rice, ſoal leather, bees wax, beaver, raccoon and fox ſkins, ſweet potatoes, log-wood, orange juice, cedar poſts, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

The MIDDLE FERRY on Schuylkill,

NOW in the Poſſeſſion of THOMAS JAMES. To be entered upon the Firſt Day of April next. Enquire of SAMUEL FLOWER, living in Race-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

SAVANNAH, in Georgia, November 30.

On Thursday, the 17th inſtant, the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor in Chief, &c. of South-Carolina, delivered the following SPEECH to both Houſes of Aſſembly of that Province, viz.

Honourable Gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,

I HAVE it in command to acquaint you, that the plan upon which Indian affairs have hitherto been conducted, being found in ſome things defective, for want of the concurrence of the legiſlative bodies in the colonies, his Majeſty, out of his gracious condeſcenſion, is pleaſed to commit the future regulations of thoſe important objects to the care of his colonies. In conſequence of this, I make no doubt but you will, without delay, conſider of the framing ſuch laws as may be moſt conducive to ſuch purpoſes; at which time you will naturally too conſider upon what eſtabliſhment Fort Prince George, and Fort Charlotte, are to remain. Of this, and all other indulgences that this province has experienced, I hope ſhe will be ever mindful, and as ſhe excels her ſiſter colonies in opulence and trade, ſhe may be to them a pattern of loyalty and duty to their King, and gratitude to their mother country. To promote this, I truſt, Gentlemen, you will exert yourſelves, and particularly to diſcountenance and treat, with the contempt it deſerves, any letter or paper, that may appear to have the ſmalleſt tendency to ſedition, or, by promoting an unwarrantable combination, to inflame the minds of the people to oppoſe the authority of Parliament, or the government of our gracious Sovereign.

I ſhall now only recommend to your attention the falling upon ſome method to relieve the diſtreſſes of our fellow ſubjects in the remote parts of this province, and at the ſame time to diſcourage, and, if poſſible, entirely prevent, for the future, ſuch illegal inſurrections as have for ſome months paſt appeared in thoſe parts. In every conſtitutional meaſure to promote theſe purpoſes, I ſhall cheerfully concur, and will ſtrenuouſly exert myſelf.

(Signed) C. G. MONTAGUE.

November 17th, 1768.

Committed to Mr. Parſons, Mr. Gadſden, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Dart, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Lloyd.

18th November. THE Speaker acquainted the Houſe, that he had received two letters, one dated the 11th of February, 1768, from Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the other from the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, dated 9th May, 1768, and laid them before the Houſe.

Committed to the Committee on the Governor's ſpeech.

Ordered, That the ſaid letters be entered in the journal.

The Committee reported on the Governor's Speech, after which the following Addreſs was preſented.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the inhabitants of South-Carolina, met in aſſembly, beg leave with the greateſt cordiality to congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe return to this province, and to thank your Excellency for your ſpeech delivered to us at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We aſſure your Excellency, that this Houſe is truly ſenſible of, and grateful for every inſtance of his Majeſty's indulgence to this province, and that we will, upon every occaſion, exert ourſelves, to the utmoſt of our abilities, to demonſtrate that loyalty, zeal, and affection for his Majeſty's perſon, family, and government, which we glory in ſaying fills the breaſt of every American ſubject.

As his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to commit the future regulations of Indian affairs to the care of his colonies, your Excellency may depend we will at all times be ready to do our part, and to concur with the other colonies, in framing ſuch laws as may be thought moſt effectual for that purpoſe.

We are at a loſs what to anſwer your Excellency as to the eſtabliſhment on which Fort Prince George and Fort Charlotte are to remain. We apprehend that the government and defence of theſe and all other forts belong immediately to the crown, and knowing that there are at preſent a very large number of his Majeſty's troops kept on foot in America, for the expreſs purpoſe of protecting the inhabitants, and for garriſons to the forts in the frontiers of the province, we cannot doubt the two forts in queſtion will ſoon be put on their former footing; but ſhould his Majeſty be pleaſed to ſignify his royal pleaſure, that the provinces ſhould hereafter garriſon his forts, as well as ſupport the reſpective charges of their own government, we aſſure your Excellency, that this houſe will be moſt ready and willing to pay that attention and reſpect to the royal requiſition, which they are bold to ſay the Aſſembly of Carolina has done upon every occaſion.

We aſſure your Excellency, that no paper or letter, appearing to have the ſmalleſt tendency to ſedition, to promote an unwarrantable combination, or to inflame the minds of the people to oppoſe the juſt authority of Parliament, or the government of our gracious Sovereign, has ever been laid before us, and ſhould any ſuch appear, we ſhall immediately treat it with the contempt it deſerves.

Your Excellency may depend on our doing every thing in our power to relieve the diſtreſſes of our fellow ſubjects in the remote parts of this province, and thereby prevent future inſurrections, not doubting of your Excellency's cheerful concurrence in every conſtitutional meaſure that may be thought neceſſary to anſwer thoſe good purpoſes, though, at the ſame time, the Houſe cannot but lament the very little power that is left by miniſterial inſtructions in the legiſlature of this province, to remedy the capital grievances which theſe people labour under, particularly want of courts of juſtice amongſt them, want of an equal repreſentation in Aſſembly, and the exceſſive fees of office, and charges of the law.

Report of the ſame Committee on the Circular Letter from Boſton, and the Letter from Virginia.

THE Committee upon the circular letter from the late Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the letter from the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, addreſſed to the Speaker of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, and laid by him before the Houſe yeſterday, were referred;

Report, That they have conſidered the ſaid letters, and have unanimouſly come to the following reſolutions thereupon.

Reſolved, That the ſaid letters are replete with duty and loyalty to his Majeſty, reſpect for the Parliament of Great-Britain, ſincere affection for our mother country, tender care for the preſervation of the rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and founded upon undeniable conſtitutional principles.

Reſolved, That an humble, dutiful and loyal addreſs from this Houſe to his moſt ſacred Majeſty, be forthwith prepared, and ſent to the Agent, to be preſented to the King, humbly imploring his royal protection, and interpoſition with the Parliament, to relieve his American ſubjects from the grievances they labour under, in conſequence of the late acts paſſed for raiſing a revenue in America.

Reſolved, That the Speaker be directed to write letters immediately to the Speakers of the ſaid Houſes, incloſing them copies of theſe reſolutions, and to acquaint them of the entire approbation of this Houſe of the meaſures taken by their Houſes to obtain redreſs of the grievances mentioned in the ſaid letters, and to thank them for communicating to their fellow ſubjects and ſufferers in this and the other provinces, the proceedings of their Houſes upon theſe important points.

Agreed to by the Houſe.

The Governor's ANSWER to the Addreſs.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

I RETURN you thanks for your addreſs, and for your congratulations on my return to this province.

I think it my duty to acquaint you now, that his Majeſty conſiders the circular letter from the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, bearing date February 11th, 1768, as a meaſure of the moſt factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his good ſubjects in America, to promote an unwarrantable combination, and to encourage an open oppoſition to, and denial of the authority of Parliament. In this view I hope it may appear to you, and that, by paying no regard or attention to it, you may avoid any diſagreeable conſequences that may attend the contrary."

THE Houſe, after receiving this anſwer, in which the Governor pointed out particularly the letters and papers ſuppoſed to be alluded to in his Excellency's ſpeech,

Returned to the Houſe, and committed his Excellency's ſaid anſwer to the Committee above named, and then adjourned to Monday morning.

But at 9 o'clock at night of the ſame day, without waiting for the Report of the Committee, the Governor ſent the drum about, and by proclamation diſſolved the Aſſembly.

CHARLESTOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA) *December* 5.

On Tueſday laſt the Honourable John Stuart, Eſq; his Majeſty's ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, arrived here from Auguſta in Georgia, where he has been holding a congreſs with the Creek Indians, for ratifying and confirming the boundary lines between their lands and his Majeſty's provinces, which he has happily accompliſhed.

The additional duty of 100 l. currency a head on Negroes imported into this province, expiring the laſt day of this month, Negroes for ſale are already arrived here.

Dec. 10. Since the diſſolution of the Honourable Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, the general toaſt is, the unanimous Twenty-ſix members, who would not RESCIND from the Maſſachuſetts Circular Letter.

BOSTON, *December* 12.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

A Married Lady of this Town was the other Evening, when paſſing from one Houſe to another, taken hold of by a Soldier; who otherways behaved to her with great Rudeneſs; a Woman near Long Lane was ſtopped by ſeveral Soldiers, one of whom cried out, ſeize her, and carry her off; ſhe was much ſurpriſed, but luckily got Shelter in a Houſe near by; another Woman was purſued by a Soldier into a Houſe near the North End, who dared to enter the ſame, and behave with great Inſolence: Several Inhabitants, while quietly paſſing the Streets in the Evening, have been knocked down by Soldiers: One of the principal Phyſicians of the Town, was, the laſt Friday, about 12 o' Clock at Night, hailed by an Officer, who was paſſing the Street, but not of a Patroling Party; the Doctor refuſed to anſwer, and reſented this Treatment; whereupon the Officer ſeized him by the Collar, aſſerting that he was on the King's Duty, and ſwearing that he would have an Anſwer; this ſo provoked the Doctor that he gave him a Blow, which brought the Officer to the Ground; he then ſeized him, but a Soldier or two coming up at that Inſtant, he thought proper to let him go. *Theſe are ſome further Specimens of what we are to expect from our new Conſervators of the Peace: The Inhabitants however ſtill preſerve their Temper, and a proper Decorum; in this they have doubtleſs diſappointed and vexed their Enemies: Under all the Inſults and Injuries received from a G------r, C--m--rs and the M--l---ry, we are patiently waiting the Reſult of our Petitions and Remonſtrances, for a Redreſs of Grievances, and an Alteration of Meaſures: We cannot but flatter ourſelves that Adminiſtration muſt ſoon be convinced of the Propriety and Neceſſity of putting Affairs upon the old Footing, which Experience now demonſtrates to be the beſt for both Countries.*

Dec. 13. We are told that Col. Pomeroy, upon whom the chief Command of the Troops quartered in this City now devolves, has given Orders to his Officers, to ſuſpend challenging the Townſmen, as had been practiſed for ſome Time.---The Inhabitants have ſteadily perſevered in refuſing to anſwer to thoſe Challenges of the Military Guards in the Night; chooſing rather to be ſtopped or confined, than by a different Conduct to Countenance ſo affrontive an Attack upon the Rights of Citizens: The Town Watch is appointed for our Security in the Night; to them, and not to the Military, are the Inhabitants legally obliged to give Anſwer, when properly hailed: Several of the Soldiers have been proſecuted in the Law by thoſe they have preſumed to detain for not anſwering to their Challenges; the Inſolence of Power will for ever be deſpiſed by a People who retain a juſt Senſe of Liberty; and while they purſue Conſtitutional Methods for the Redreſs of any Grievances, they may rationally hope for Succeſs.

Dec. 14. The Court of Admiralty for the Trial of the Libels relative to the Sloop Liberty, &c. met Yeſterday, and again adjourned to the 3d of January next; the Interrogatories have been lodged. The Commiſſioners expected they would have been able this Evening, with the Countenance of the Military Gentlemen, to have opened an Aſſembly at Concert Hall, for the Winter Seaſon; but the Virtue and Diſcreetneſs of the young Ladies of the Town, occaſioned a Diſappointment: It is probable they may have one the next Week, with a ſmall Number of Matrons of their own Core: It muſt ill become American Ladies to dance in their Fetters.

Dec. 16. The People of Salem, Marblehead, and other Towns, from whence our Fiſheries are carried on, complain greatly of the new Act of Severity, in demanding from the poor Fiſhermen Pay for Greenwich Hoſpital. In 1732, this Point was ſettled, and Orders tranſmitted from home to deſiſt from demanding that Duty from the Fiſhermen; but now a Gentleman concerned in that Revenue having, as it is ſaid, 12*ſ.* 2*d.* per Cent. on all the Money raiſed this Way for doing nothing, demands and inſiſts upon the Payment of ſaid Duty: Thus, for the providing for one Creature of a M-----r; (for the Revenue will not be *benefited*, as the Pay of this Officer will be equal *to this new Duty*) a Method is purſued which muſt greatly affect the Intereſt *of the Nation*, as well as of *the Province*, it having a direct Tendency to *leſſen*, if not *deſtroy* ſo valuable a Branch of Trade as the Fiſhery.

The prodigious Multiplicity of Crown and Revenue Officers, ſince the Project of an American Revenue was formed, grows daily more and more alarming, the Names of the new-created Officers, and the Buſineſs ſaid to be allotted to them, would make a ſmall Revenue Dictionary. It is now the general Opinion, that large as the ſums are that have been drawn from America by this Duty, and with them the Life-blood of its Trade, it will, when the Officers on the Eſtabliſhment, and incidental Liſts are paid up, without mentioning the Charge of tranſporting the C---m---rs to America, and the Expence accrued by their Campaign to the Caſtle, &c. yield *little* or *nothing* to the Revenue: The *Revenue*, about which ſo much Noiſe has been made, though it may be dear to intereſted Men or *Women* on this or the other Side of the Water (for Americans now begin fully to comprehend the modern Doctrine of Quarterings) is quite inconſiderable *to the Nation*, and will certainly prove inſufficient to defray *a tenth Part* of the Military Force that it has occaſioned to be quartered in this ſingle Town: What a *ſorry Pittance* then is this Revenue to be the *Ground* of ſo much Contention, and the *Occaſion* of removing *ancient Foundations*, upon which the *Commerce of Great-Britain* has ſo greatly *flouriſhed*, and the *Colonies* have thought themſelves *happy* in their *Connection* with her.

One F-----s, a Maſter of a Veſſel, who having diſpoſed of a conſiderable Part of his Cargoe, not quite to the Satisfaction of his Owner, and being reprimanded therefor, made Information, &c. by Way of Reſentment, whereby an Addition was made to the Loſs and Damage of his unfortunate Owner, by a Seizure of ſaid Veſſel: It is ſaid this Fellow has been ſince ſo noticed by the Commiſſioners, as to have a ſmall Poſt in the Cuſtoms given him. *This is mentioned only to ſhew that ſuch infamous Perſons, after having betrayed a total Want of Confidence, even to Perfidy, in theſe Times know where to find their* REFUGE *and* SUPPORT: This ſame Perſon was the other Day taken with a ſingle Writ for a Debt due to a Trader in this Town; when he produced to the Sheriff a Protection from the Court of Admiralty, that he might be enabled thereby to file his Interrogatory, relative to the above Seizure.----This Day a Brigantine from London, where ſhe is owned, laſt from Nantucket, was ſeized by Order of the C---m---rs; it ſeems ſhe had landed the chief Part of her Cargoe at Nantucket, and reported to, or entered with the Naval Officer, as was formerly practiſed; the particular Cauſe of this Seizure is not as yet aſcertained.

NEW-HAVEN, December 11.

We hear, that a Snow from Europe was caſt away on the South Side of Long-Iſland, in the late South-Eaſt Storm; the Veſſel and Cargoe loſt, and the Mate was drowned, which is all the Particulars we have heard.

NEW-LONDON, December 2.

Captain Harris, who arrived here laſt Week in 60 Days from Fyal, was near periſhed for Want of Proviſions (and muſt inevitably have been ſo) but coming acroſs a Veſſel, 20 Days before his Arrival (who refuſed to let them have any Thing to ſubſiſt on) the People forcibly ſhared the Proviſions in the Veſſel, equally between the two Crews, they being equal in Number.

PORTSMOUTH, December 16.

Laſt Monday Night, about Ten o' Clock, Captain Richard Keating, in a Schooner from Guadaloupe, laden with Melaſſes, was caſt away on White-Iſland, within a Mile to the Eaſtward of the Entrance of this Harbour, the Wind being freſh; and very dark----Veſſel and Cargoe intirely loſt; reckoned to be worth Six Thouſand Dollars----The Mens Lives are all ſaved----The Veſſel and Cargoe was owned here.

The Schooner Hawke, Joſeph Greenleaf, Maſter, from Guadaloupe, loaded with Melaſſes, was caſt aſhore laſt Saturday Night on Rye-Beach; the Cargoe is ſaved, but the Veſſel will not be got off again.

BOSTON, December 22.

On Friday Morning died Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, aged 71 years: Relict of the late Mr. John Franklin, of this town, deceaſed (brother to Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; of Philadelphia) Her funeral will be attended to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock.

Laſt Thurſday Captain Sweeney, of the Schooner Betſy and John, arrived from Halifax, with the Remains of the 14th, 29th, and Part of the 59th Regiments, including a Number of Women, &c. belonging to the Army now quartered here. By him we learn that Captain Duncan Campbell, in the Schooner Providence, with military Stores, was caſt away the 19th ult. on Bettey's Iſland, in Proſpect Harbour, and one Man drowned.

By a Gentleman from the Eaſtern Parts of the Province, we are informed, that a Veſſel, ſuppoſed about 100 Tons, was lately caſt away at a Place called Fox's Iſland; ſundry Pieces of the Veſſel, ſome wearing Apparel, a Feather Bed, a Holland Shirt, marked T. P. and ſeveral other Things, have been drove aſhore, and picked up. It is ſaid there were ſome other Veſſels caſt away about the ſame Time, but the Gentleman did not hear the Particulars.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

General Burton died at Scarborough, in England, about the 1ſt of October laſt.

Captain Bewes, from Surrinam, the 17th ult. ſpoke a Ship from Philadelphia for Briſtol, out 24 Hours.

January 2. Laſt Saturday Afternoon arrived here the Sloop Live Oak, Captain Hammond, in 18 Days from Penſacola: By him we have Intelligence, that the French Inhabitants of New-Orleans, conceiving themſelves unable to live under the oppreſſive Government of Don Ulloa, the Spaniſh Governor, about 6 weeks ago, there was a general Inſurrection of all the French Inhabitants, who cauſed a Remonſtrance to be made to the French Council, ſetting forth their Grievances, and requeſting them to throw off the Spaniſh Government.----In Conſequence of this the Spaniſh Governor had but three Days Time allowed him for his Departure, with all his Attendants:----He was obliged immediately to repair to the Iſland of Belleſe, and ſoon after ſailed in a Spaniſh Veſſel for the Havannah.----Monſieur Obree, the Head Officer of the French, then aſſumed the chief Command, and all the Spaniſh Garriſon were ordered to embark on board a Spaniſh Frigate, in a few Days after, for the Havannah:---This Revolution was effected without Bloodſhed. Captain Hammond ſays, that it was expected that Brigadier General Haldeman, with the Remainder of the Troops at Penſacola, would embark for St. Auguſtine in about 3 Weeks after he ſailed, Captain Braſs being momentarily expected there for that Purpoſe.

Captain Hammond further adds, That the Inhabitants in general in New-Orleans, declare, rather than take the Oath of Allegiance to Spain, they will burn the City, and go over to the Engliſh.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated October 6, 1768.

" I ſee, and ſee with much Concern, the Diſcontents in America increaſing daily, on Account of this late Paper and Glaſs Act. I cannot eaſily conceive how this Affair will terminate. It is ſomewhat unlucky, that another Bone of Contention ſhould ſo ſoon ſucceed the late Stamp-Act, which muſt neceſſarily, for ſome Time at leaſt, be of conſiderable Prejudice to the Trade and Intereſt of us both. But I have often ſeen much Good ariſe from very unpromiſing Beginnings. And in the preſent Caſe, Matters are now come ſo far, that a final Settlement will probably take Place between us, whether or not America ſhall, in future, be ſubject to the Payment of Taxes impoſed in Britain; and when this is agitating, you may, perhaps, obtain Relief from other Obſtructions under which your Trade labours, which if greatly, and, may be, needleſly prejudicial to you, muſt, in Fact, be hurtful to the Mother Country; for I muſt, and will conſider our Intereſts as eſſentially the ſame, tho' ſome People would fain try to ſeparate them."

Captain Byers, from Liverpool, on the 19th of November, in Lat. 40: 27, Long. 52: 50, ſpoke a Ship from Philadelphia for London, but did not learn the Maſter's Name; on the 30th, in Lat. 38: 45, Long. 72: 20, ſpoke the Snow Two Friends, Captain Dixon, from St. Ubes for New-York, out 7 Weeks, who had loſt his Mainmaſt two Days before, in a Gale of Wind, but luckily received no other Damage; and on the 14th of laſt Month, in Lat. 38: 55, Long. 68, he ſpoke a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland for Barbados, four Days out, all well.

Captain Nelſon, from the Bay of Honduras, on his Paſſage, ſaw a Ship aſhore near the Matanzas, ſuppoſed to be from Jamaica for London, with two Sloops along-ſide, which he took to be Wreckers; on the 13th ult. in Lat. 38, Long. 73: 30, he ſpoke the Brig Suſannah, Captain Anderſon, from the Iſle of May for Baltimore, who had been out 15 Weeks, his Veſſel leaky, and was ſhort of Proviſions, but the People all well.---On the 22d, as he was lying at Anchor near the Brandywine, the Wind blowing very hard, with Snow and Hail, he parted his Cable about 12 o' Clock at Night, and was obliged to put to Sea, but happily received no other Damage.

By Captain Adamſon, from Liſbon, we learn, that about the 5th of November, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Taviſtock, Siſter to Admiral Keppel, died at that Place; and that on the 8th, they had Advice from the Mediterranean, of General Paoli having gained a compleat Victory over the French Forces.---On the 25th ult. in Lat. 35, Long. 70: 30, he ſpoke a Brig from Baltimore for Liſbon, out two Days, the Captain of which told him, he had ſprung a Leak the Night before, but intended to proceed on his Voyage.---A Ship from New-York arrived at Liſbon two Days before he ſailed, but he did not learn the Maſter's Name.

Friday laſt came up to Town (having been driving for ſeveral Days in the Ice) the Brig Peggy, Captain Burrows, after a tedious Paſſage of 17 Weeks from St. Ubes. On the 2d of laſt Month, in Lat. 37: 12, Long. 72, he ſpoke a Sloop belonging to Mr. Cornelius Courtright of New-York, bound to Barbados, out 24 Hours, all well.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet, from Falmouth, with the October Mail, is arrived at New-York, but brings no later Advices than we have had already.

Sunday laſt Charity Sermons were preached both Forenoon and Afternoon at Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, for the Relief of the Poor of thoſe Congregations, when the Collections amounted to One Hundred and Three Pounds Seventeen Shillings.

On Saturday, the 24th ult. after enduring a long and tedious Diſorder with that Reſignation and Fortitude, that alone diſtinguiſhes the faithful Followers, and true Diſciples of Chriſt, died,

In the Great Valley, Chester County, Miss HANNAH DAVIS, Daughter of ISAAC DAVIS, Esq; in the 24th Year of her Age. She was a young Lady whose amiable Disposition rendered her universally beloved by all her Acquaintance, and her Death much lamented by her Parents, and others, intimately connected with her.

Rigid her Virtue, as her Heart humane,
Of her the Poor ne'er ask'd a Boon in vain;
Of conscious Innocence thro' Life possess'd,
She without Fear resign'd her Soul to Rest.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Shroudy, at Lisbon; Patterson, at Charlestown, South-Carolina; Burrows, at St. Vincents; and Captain Boig, at New-Providence.

From Virginia. Captain Brickell, at Liverpool; and Captain Johnson, at St. Christophers.

The Captains Anderson, from New-York; M'Lane, from Boston; and Moody, from Newbury, are all arrived at St. Christophers. And Captain Tovy, from Piscataqua, is arrived at Bristol.

The Justitia, Captain Somerville, for Virginia, was at Deal the 7th of October.

☞ The MAYOR's COURT for this City, will be held at the Court-House on Tuesday next.

*** J. R's. Piece is come to hand; and if he will be pleased to call on the Printers, they will give him their Reasons for not publishing it.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,
GENTLEMEN,

If you have convenient Room in your next Week's Paper, and approve of the Inclosed, please to insert it.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1768. *Your constant Reader,* S. J.

On NEW YEAR's DAY.

AT length imperial Sol, in lucid Car,
Compleats his Circuit round this earthly Globe;
And dark December cloaths the *parting* YEAR,
With icy Honours, and a silver Robe.
See! where *she* moves, with Polyanthus crown'd,
With Step irresolute, reluctant, sad;
At her Approach fell Horror spreads the Ground,
And stately Oaks their verdant Foliage shed.
So, like some needy Delegate of Pow'r,
Who plunders boldly whom he should protect;
She strips the Earth of ev'ry blooming Flow'r,
And yields her Sceptre with a cold Respect.
See from her Back an ample Scroll descends,
A motly Record of her chequer'd Reign;
On which alone, fair HISTORY depends,
To form her Volume for the Sons of Men.
There shines THE MAN of patriotic Soul,
Who three long Years hath stemm'd the Tide of Pow'r;
He pleads his Country's Rights, nor fears Controul
From haughty Statesmen---Creatures of an Hour!
Favour'd by Heav'n, to dissipate the Gloom
Which menac'd Ruin to this peaceful Land;
He strains each Sinew, at the Thought of Home,
And makes, in Freedom's Cause, a glorious Stand.
While thus, *abroad*, by arduous Labours prov'd
His Country's Friend! The Friend of human Race!
At Home, the FARMER pleads the Theme belov'd,
With nervous Reas'ning, Elegance and Grace.
Ah! how unlike *the Man* of sordid Mind,
In whose dark Breast, his Country claims no Share;
No Thirst of Glory, Love of human Kind,
No glowing Sense of Honour harbours there.
Inflam'd by Avarice, and Lust of Pow'r,
He leaps the Bounds of Justice, and of Truth;
Help'd by some Dæmon, in an evil Hour,
His specious Tales beguil'd the ROYAL YOUTH.
Hence this poor Country groans beneath the Weight
Of Fleets, of Armies, and a vulture Crew;
The rav'nous, mean Dependants of the State,
His Machinations shameful! on her drew.
Yet like the Palm, tho' loaded and oppress't,
Her Verdure brightens, and her Branches rise!
Her temp'rate Firmness charms each Freeman's Breast,
And spreads her Glory to the *eastern* Skies.
See where in Arms, at FREEDOM's generous Call,
Her Sons beneath PAOLIAN Banners move!
While pale and trembling flies th' enroaching GAUL,
Before th' unequal Match, "MY COUNTRY's LOVE."
Fir'd with the Sight, I cry'd, "Ye meagre Race!
"Pour forth your Legions---Legions are in vain;
"From Freedom's Vot'ries meet a sure Disgrace,
"And leave your Numbers on th' ensanguin'd Plain."
But Reason checks my over heated Zeal,
And shews that Numbers may o'erpow'r the Brave;
The friendless Heroes must to Slav'ry kneel,
Or seek (a nobler Choice) th' untimely Grave.
Good Heav'n avert it! is poor Freedom fled
From every Monarch, to this lab'ring CHIEF?
Is all except the Name in ALBION dead!
That she advance not to their wish'd Relief.
But why to ALBION bend my longing Sight?
Since *she* does in th' injurious Cause engage;
Hath forg'd her Fetters, and invades her Right,
And tempts her Ruin, from her Children's Rage.
There was a Time, when BRITAIN's better Star,
Shed *Freedom's* Influence on remotest Lands;
AMERICA inhal'd the Ray from far---
The tawny Indian's rugged Breast expands.
O! may the *rising* YEAR, propitious, bring
These former Blessings, in her blooming Train!
Blessings more wish'd for than the Smiles of Spring,
Or, parch'd with Summer's Drought, the gentle Rain.
Then th' imperious, splendid Tool of State,
No more shall tyrannize; his Country's Dread!
But stoop reluctant, to a humbler Fate,
And in Oblivion, shroud his hated Head.
No more shall *Britons*, by vile Tales misled,
On Fellow-Subjects bind the gilded Chain;
Whose loyal Zeal shall strike Detraction dead,
And prove that Justice is the greatest Gain.
Then shall fair Virtue smile, with Brow serene,
Freedom and Virtue ever were ally'd;
No *Candidus* shall form for Vice a Screen,
Since Vice disports on Pleasure's dimpled Tide.
But *Peace* and *Concord* shall descend from Heav'n,
And every Shade of Difference remove;
To ALBION Wealth, be thro' our Labours given,
And both unite in *Interest* and *Love*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Jupiter, J. Byers, from Liverpool. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bridges, Georgia. Schooner Betsy, W. Martin, Maryland. Brig Peggy, W. Burrows, St. Ubes. Sloop Kingston, R. Graham, Surrinam. Brig Nancy, W. Adamson, Lisbon. Snow Sterling, T. Nelson, and Sloop Diana, J. M'Cormick, Honduras, Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, St. Kitts. Brig Clements, W. Gordon, from St. Croix.

OUTWARDS. Ship Phœbe, M. Davidson, and Brig Mansfield, S. Harvey, for Lisbon.

CLEARED. Brig Juno, J. Wilson, and Ship Grandvale, J. Wilson, to Jamaica. Ship Betsy, N. Hawke, St. Kitts. Ship King George, H. Dunn, and Brig Nancy, D. Dingee, Cork. Brig Carolina, E. Yorke, Madeira. Schooner Betsy, W. Martin, Maryland. Ship Sally, W. Keith, to Newry.

Philadelphia, December 30, 1768.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

THE House of James Black, Innholder, in Southwark, was broke open last Night, and sundry valuable Articles stolen, amongst which are B.

One Halfpint Silver Can, and 12 Table Spoons, marked I. S.
Nine Silver Tea Spoons, four marked S. G.
Five Childrens Spoons, marked S. G. S. B. M. B. I. B. M. B.
One Pair of Tea Tongs, marked S. A.
One Pair of Silver-Shoe-Buckles, marked S. B.
One blue Cloth Coat----One Woman's long Camblet Ditto.
One Pair of Boots, three new Holland Sheets, several Shirts, Aprons, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Whoever secures the said Goods, and apprehends the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be apprehended and brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward. From JAMES BLACK.

All Silversmiths are desired to stop the above Plate, if offered for Sale.

N. B. As two of the Robbers are already in Goal, and have confessed with Part of the Goods; those Persons with whom the Rest may be lodged, are desired immediately to bring them to the Owner.

AUCTION of BOOKS.

ON Monday, the 9th of January, 1769, ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctionier, will begin to sell by AUCTION, a large and valuable Collection of modern entertaining BOOKS, at JOHN HART's new Vendue-store, in Southwark.---This Sale will continue for six Evenings successively; Hours of Sale each Evening, from Half after Five till Half after Seven o'Clock.---In this Collection are the following, viz. Hume's History of England, 11 Vols. Robertson's History of Scotland, 2 Vols. Shakespeare's Works, 10 Vols. Sir William Temple's Works, 4 Vols. Pope's Works, 6 Vols. Henry Fielding's Works, 12 Vols. Rousseau's Emilius and Sophia, 4 Vols. The World, 6 Vols. The Rambler, 4 Vols. Don Quixotte, 4 Vols. Modern Travels, 4 Vols. Sir Charles Grandison, 7 Vols. Lady Montague's Travels, 3 Vols. Lady Julia Mandeville, 2 Vols. Churchill's Works, 3 Vols. Wilkes's celebrated North-Briton, 2 Vols. &c. &c.

N. B. At WILLIAM WOODHOUSE's, Bookseller, in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, the Curious in Maps and Charts may be supplied with the following, viz. Green's new Chart or Map of North and South-America; Lewis Evans's Map of the Middle British Colonies, with some Improvements by John Gibson; D'Anville's new Map of North-America; Map of Nova-Scotia; Chart of the Great River St. Lawrence; Map of Canada; a new Chart of the Coasts of France, &c. &c. A new Map of England, &c. A new Map of the Kingdom of Ireland; a Map of Hispaniola; of Guadaloupe; of the West-Indies, &c. &c. All of them are elegantly engraved, and some of them beautifully coloured.

Complete Catalogues may now be had at JAMES EMERSON's, in Market-street; also at JOHN HART's Vendue-store. ¶

Philadelphia, January 3, 1769.

WHEREAS divers applications have been made to the commissioners for paving and cleaning the streets of this City, &c. for liberty to haul and cart away the dirt, dung and filth, that, from time to time, is collected and raked together in the said streets; The commissioners do now give notice to any person or persons, who may incline to haul away, and make use of said dirt, dung, &c. that they are at liberty to take the same, without further application; provided the heaps and parcels, so collected and raked together, be totally removed and taken away from the places where they may lie.

THE house-keepers, living within the paved parts of this city, are again cautioned against casting or laying any dirt, dung, or other filth, in the streets, as the law, in that case provided, will be duly enforced, when any such offences come to the knowledge of the commissioners. THOMAS SAY, HENRY LISLE, THOMAS TILBURY, HENRY DRINKER, SAMUEL BRYAN, Street Commissioners.

To be SOLD cheap, by

JOSEPH VOLANS,

A Parcel of TAUNTON BEER, and ALE, of an extraordinary quality. Please to apply to him, at Messieurs James and Drinker's store.

WILLING and TOD,

DESIRE all Persons indebted to them, above the Time they agreed to make Payment, to discharge their Accounts, otherwise they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without further Notice. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 years of age, with a child 17 months old, she is very handy at, and much accustomed to Country work, and is advertised for sale for no fault, but the want of employ. For terms of sale, enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD SWAN, late of this city, Hatter, deceased, are desired to pay the same to the subscribers; And those that have any demands against the said estate, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted, by ¶

ANN SWAN, Executrix, and
JOSEPH BOLTON, Executor.

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE,

Is now MANUFACTURED, *by*

WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY;

THEY having, for that Purpose, purchased the Mills late Benjamin Jackson's, and carry on the Business with the same head Workman as manufactured for Jackson and Gibbons. They have also fitted up a Shop on the Bank Side of Front-street, the fifth House from Market-street, where the said Articles are sold, Wholesale and Retail. Such as may favour them with their Custom, they purpose to serve to Satisfaction, and make a sufficient Allowance to those who take Quantities. Persons living at a Distance, directing their Orders to said Company, or to WILLIAM SMITH, *Broker, may expect they will be duly attended to.*

Philadelphia, First Month 4, 1769.

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK.

The Company, in order to perform the Play for the Benefit of the DEBTORS, having been detained, beyond the Stage in which they had appointed to go to New-York, have now an Opportunity of gratifying those Ladies and Gentlemen, who could not get Admittance on Monday; therefore, To-morrow, being Friday, the 6th of January, will be presented,

ALEXANDER the GREAT.
FANNY the FANTOM, or the
COCK LANE GHOST,
And a DISSERTATION UPON NOSES.
To which will be added,
The CONTRIVANCES.

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The SLOOP
POLLY,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Commander;

Now lying at Abraham Mason's Wharff, is a fine new Vessel, and a prime Sailer, has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in 12 Days, Weather permitting, having one Third of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Abraham Mason, or to the Captain on board. ¶

To be LETT for a term of years, and may be entered on in the Fourth Month (April) next,

A GRIST MILL, and SAW MILL, on Brandywine creek, a never failing stream of water, and within two miles of Wilmington; the grist mill has a pair of burr, and a pair of Cologne mill-stones of the best kind, with screens, fanns and boulting mills compleat, for manufacturing superfine flour. About 40 acres of land will be lett with the mills, whereon are an orchard, two dwelling-houses, stables, cooper's shop, and other conveniences. For terms apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or THOMAS GILPIN.

GILPIN and FISHER,

Having erected a new snuff-mill, where that article is carefully manufactured,

Choice SCOTCH SNUFF,

Of an excellent quality, may be had in any QUANTITY, of

JOSHUA FISHER and SONS,

Carefully packed for land carriage or exportation, and considerable allowance made to those who take quantities. 3 m.

IMPORTED, in the last vessels from LONDON, and to be sold, by

JOHN KAIGHN,

For cash only, at his STORE in Second-street, between Market-street and the church,

AN assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the season. As he intends in future to deal only for cash, he will sell his GOODS on much lower terms than is customary.

All persons indebted to him above the usual time of credit, are requested to pay off their respective ballances.

WANTED to hire,

A SERVANT MAN, either white or black, who can work in a gentleman's family, and take care of horses, and would be willing to fill up his time in such other work as he should be put to. Such a person, being well recommended, may hear of employment, by enquiring of the printers hereof, or at the Bar of the London Coffee House. ¶

Chester, January 2, 1769.

WHEREAS George Crawford, of Gilford Township, Cumberland County, advertised in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, of December 26, 1768, a Servant Man, named JAMES WILSON, having run away from him, and stole and took a black Gelding, and sundry Things: These are to inform the said Crawford, that the said Servant, Gelding, &c. are in my Custody. The said Master is desired to come, prove his Property to the Gelding, &c. pay Charges, and take him away. JOSEPH THOMAS, Gaoler. ¶

A WET NURSE,

WITH a good Breast of MILK, wants a Place; she can be well recommended, having lived several Years in a reputable Family in this City. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

ALL persons who have any demands against the partnership of BENJAMIN JACKSON, and JOHN GIBBONS, mustard and chocolate manufacturers, are desired to present their accounts to William Rush, William Norton, William Savery, or William Dawson, that they may be paid; and all who are indebted to said copartnership, are requested immediately to discharge their debts; and such who have demands against BENJAMIN JACKSON, contracted before May 1767, are desired to bring in their accounts to the aforesaid persons, that they may be adjusted. ¶

Philadelphia, January 3, 1769.

ABSCONDED from her master last night, an English servant Girl, named JANE GREENWOOD, but calls herself ANN SMITH; she is supposed to be about the barracks. The following description she may be known by, viz. she is a short dirty girl, much marked with the small-pox, and squints, has a mark between her eyes like a burn, and for her ugliness I challenge town and country; she had on when she went away, a linsey woolsey jacket and petticoat, straw hat, mens shoes, and took with her two gowns, two shifts, stockings, &c. &c. Whoever takes up and brings home the said girl to the subscriber, BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, Cabinet-maker in Chestnut-street, shall have their labour for their pains.

N. B. She has four years and seven months to serve. ‡

TO be SOLD by public vendue, at the house of Thomas Babb, tavern-keeper, near the premises, on the 2d day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain grist-mill and saw-mill, under one roof, and six acres of land thereunto belonging, situate on the west branch of Naaman's Creek, in Brandywine Hundred, in the County of New Castle, on Delaware, within three quarters of a mile of a landing on said creek, and 2 miles of Marcus Hook. The said mills are both turned with one water wheel, together with timber wheels, and a good screw, and sundry other utensils, an inventory of which will be shewn at the time and place of sale. The purchaser paying one half of the purchase money down, may have 12 months credit for the remainder, paying interest, and giving good security. Attendance will be given at the time and place aforesaid, by

DAVID HOULTON.

N. B. The title indisputable. †

TO BE SOLD

THAT large and convenient shop and chaise-house, in Second-street, near Union-street, occupied by William Scull, Chaise-maker, opposite Charles Coxe's. The shop is 20 feet front, and 30 deep; the chaise-house contains 18 carriages; the lot on which said shop, &c. stands, is 42 feet front, and 100 deep, subject to so small a rent as Ten Pounds per year; the whole will be sold very cheap for cash or short credit, as the owner proposes removing to the country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the premises, WILLIAM SCULL. ‡

N. B. Also a waranted 8 day clock, with a neat mahogany case, to be sold very reasonable.

Germantown, January 3, 1769.

TO be SOLD at private sale, by the subscriber, living in Germantown, a valuable lot of ground, containing about 4 acres, its pleasant situation renders it a compleat place for a gentleman's country seat, there is a spring on said lot, it has latterly been well manured with dung and lime, the lot is situated within about 20 perches of Mr. Israel Pemberton's country seat, in Bensel's Lane, joining the lands of Mr. John Jones, on the east side, and Mr. John Lamans, on the south west side, and fronting said lane for upwards of 20 perches. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to me † GEORGE KEEMER.

CAME to the plantation of ISAAC HOLL, in Warrington township, York county, about 8 or 9 weeks ago, 4 SHEEP; one ewe had on a small bell. The owners are hereby desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ ISAAC HOLL.

JAMES REYNOLDS,
CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has removed his LOOKING GLASS STORE, from between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, in Front-street, to nearly opposite the London Coffee-House, in Front-street; where he has for sale, at very low prices, A large and general assortment of looking-glasses, in carved and white, carved and gold, carved mahogany pier, sconce, pediment, mock pediment, ornamented, or raffled frames, box, swinging or dressing glasses, paper hangings, &c. &c. &c. tf.

N. B. Old glasses new framed and quicksilvered.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following tracts of land in the county of Cumberland, in the province of Pennsylvania. One tract containing about 150 acres, one other ditto, containing about 300 acres, both situate on Kokelamus-creek, about 6 miles from the river Juniata, and about the same distance from a good grist mill; these tracts are joined by several settlements, and in a part of the country that is improving fast; about one third thereof is very good meadow ground, the remainder excellent wheat land, and the whole well watered and timbered.

A TRACT containing about 200 acres, situate on Middle-Creek, about 6 miles from the river Susquehanna, being navigable down said creek to any market above the falls of the river; this tract is surrounded by many settlements, the principal part very good wheat land, with lime-stone thereon, a large proportion of choice meadow ground, and the whole well watered and timbered.

A TRACT containing about 370 acres, situate on the south of Penn's Creek, about 8 miles from the river Susquehannah, having the same advantages of water carriage as the above mentioned tract, and settlements in the neighbourhood, lower down the creek, with a large quantity of excellent bottom, very fit for raising of hemp, and making meadow, the remainder choice wheat land, well watered and timbered.

A TRACT containing about 300 acres, situate on Licking-Creek, about 10 miles from the river Juniata, and within that distance of water carriage, about one third thereof choice bottom, which will make excellent meadow, and the remainder good wheat land, there are a number of settlements near, though none adjoining this land.

A TRACT containing about 300 acres, situate on a branch of Jack's-Creek, about 4 miles from the river Juniata, well timbered, and principally good wheat land, with lime-stone thereon.

A TRACT containing about 150 acres, situate on the waters of Lost-Creek, about 3 miles from a grist-mill, and the same distance from Juniata, the country thickly settled around it, being very good plough land, with a sufficient quantity of Meadow ground.

A TRACT containing about 630 acres, situate in Kishaquilli's Valley, about 5 miles from the river Juniata, and the same distance from water carriage, in the neighbourhood of a number of good settlements, and a remarkable rich soil, capable for the most part of producing hemp, with some bottom or meadow ground, and plenty of lime-stone and timber.

A TRACT containing about 230 acres, situate on Shover's-run, about 9 miles westward of the town of Bedford, two thirds thereof very rich bottom, and the whole well watered and timbered.

FOUR tracts containing about 300 acres each, situate in Morrison's Cove, about 12 or 15 miles eastward of the town of Bedford, being very rich upland, fit for producing hemp, or any thing that requires strength of soil, together with a large proportion of meadow. There is plenty of lime-stone thereon, and well watered and timbered, with hickory, ash, walnut and locust.

IT may be justly said of the several foregoing tracts of land, that they are generally very good, and many of them equal to the best lands in the province, and situated in parts of the country which are now improving very fast.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE titles will be given to the purchasers, and the payments made easy, respecting which, and further particulars, enquire of PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, in Race-street; or of PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Second-street, Philadelphia; SAMUEL ALLINSON, Esq; at Burlington; or THOMAS LOWREY, at Amwell, New-Jersey; JOHN OAKLEY, at Bethlehem; and BENJAMIN LIGHTFOOT, at Reading.

Lancaster County, December 24, 1768.

PURSUANT to a rule of Court, in November term last, we the subscribers were, by the said Court, appointed to audit the accompts of the creditors of FREDERICK STUMP, and settle their shares or proportions of the said Stump's estate, &c. These are therefore to acquaint all whom it may concern, that they do attend at Lebanon, in the said county, on the 1st day of February next, and bring in their accompts, properly attested, in order to be adjusted by

JOHN LIGHT, CHRISTOPHER WEGMAN, and JOHN THOME. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that about the middle of October last past, there came to the plantation of JAMES SILL, in Edgmont township, Chester county, a black MARE, and a two year old COLT, of a roanish colour; they both have a star in their foreheads, and the mare has some saddle spots on her back; they have neither brand nor ear mark. The Owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES SILL ¶

Gloucester County, December 31, 1768.

WAS committed to the Goal of this County on the 15th Instant, a certain Man, on Suspicion of being a Runaway; he calls himself William Gould, says he understands the Business of making Pot-ash, Pearl-ash, and Boston Crown Soap, and that he lately lived at Benjamin Kendall's Pot-ash Works. These are to inform his Master, if any he has, that if he does not come in two Weeks from this Date, pay Charges, and take him away, he will be sold for the same, by

⊙ JOSIAH CHATTIN, Goaler.

East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, Dec. 20, 1768.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, on the 21st day of this instant December, a certain WILLIAM HALL, by trade a Weaver, wears his own black hair, tied behind, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has heavy eye brows, a little tender eyed, a large mouth, very talkative, and chews tobacco; had on, when he went away, a half-worn blue broadcloth coat, with new clear metal buttons on the breast and hips, a striped holland vest, lapelled, without sleeves, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of old cloth breeches, of a walnut colour, with sundry sorts of buttons on them, and much patched, two pair of yarn stockings, one brown, the other blue and white. He may have a forged pass, with the name of William Clingan, Esq; to it. Whoever takes up the above described William Hall, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by us WILLIAM M'PHERSON, CHARLES POSSLEY. †

December 29, 1768.

RUN away from George Speir, on the 12th instant, a servant man, named JAMES GALLAGHER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, 19 years of age, had on a broadcloth waistcoat, and a homespun double breasted jacket, with flash sleeves, and a patch of brown cloth upon one side, buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, and a pair of new shoes, with steel buckles, not alike. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ GEORGE SPEIR.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

WANTED immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who is a Proficient in his Business, particularly in the Branches belonging to Coach-making, and who can be recommended for Sobriety. Such a Person may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Lancaster, December 1, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, at the house of Matthias Slough, in the Borough of Lancaster, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Drummore township, bounded by lands of James Knox, and others, and the river Susquehanna; late the property of Alexander Gibbony; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

JAMES WEBB, Sheriff.

Lancaster, December 1, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 10th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, at the house of Matthias Slough, in the Borough of Lancaster, two certain tracts of land, situate and being in the township of Carnarvon; one containing 100 acres, joining the Carnarvon Church land, and lands of one Kurtz, and the Widow Davis, has about 50 acres cleared, a sufficient quantity of good meadow, a large bearing orchard of good fruit trees, a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, &c. thereon, and a large stream of water running through the meadow; the other containing 118 acres, chiefly woodland, within half a mile of the tract above described; all late the property of John Davis, deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

JAMES WEBB, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the 30th day of January inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Martick Furnace, in Lancaster county, the said furnace and forge together with upwards of 3400 acres of land, thereunto belonging: The improvements at both furnace and forge are very good, viz. at the FURNACE, a good dwelling-house, stores, and compting-house, a large coal-house, with eight dwelling-houses for the labourers, a good grist-mill, Smith's and Carpenter's shops, 6 good log stables, with 4 bays for hay, a number of pot patterns, and some flasks for ditto, stove moulds, &c. &c. a good mine bank, abounding with plenty of ore, so convenient, that one team can haul three loads a day, about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and as much adjoining may be made: The FORGE is about 4 miles distant, now in good order, with four fires, two hammers, and very good wooden bellows, a dwelling-house, store and compting-house, with six dwelling-houses for the labourers, two very good coal-houses, large enough to contain six months stock, three stables, Smith's and Carpenter's shops, two acres of meadow made, and about 1500 cords of wood cut in the woods at both places; there is plenty of water at said works in the driest seasons, and they are situated in a plentiful part of the country, where they can be supplied with necessaries on the lowest terms: And to be sold the same day, a very good plantation, containing 200 acres of patent land, clear of quitrent, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Ashleman, the Widow Haiman, and others, in Conestogo township. Also two slaves, one a Mulattoe man, a good forge man, the other, a Negroe man, and three teams of horses, with waggons and gears, &c. All late the property of Thomas Smith, James Wallace, and James Fulton; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JAMES WEBB, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in the night of the 22d of November last, in York town, by a certain Richard Packer, born in England, a mouse coloured HORSE, very dark, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, goes very wide behind, carries his head very low, when rid, and his tail middling high, and is very remarkable, having a piece cut out of one of his upper eye lashes, is about 8 years old next spring; also a halfworn hunting saddle, with a blue saddle cloth, and white broadcloth trimming round it; the said Packer took with him, a brown coat and jacket, a pair of good buckskin breeches, two good hats, several pairs of shoes and stockings, a blue coarse straight bodied coat, very short, with large white buttons, and a pair of jack boots; has straight fair hair, is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is remarkably knock kneed; he has a half brother in this country, named John Collins, who drove coach for William Allen, Esq; in Philadelphia, these few years past, but was discharged last summer, and I understand drives now for some gentleman in New-York, where it is most likely the said Packer will go, being a little acquainted in the Jerseys, as he lived with one Hewling, near Burlington; he has a large scar in his forehead, very near his hair. He also stole a silver watch, made in Lancaster, maker's name Thomas Worswick. Whoever apprehends the said Packer, and secures him, with the above articles, shall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for himself alone, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS CULLEN. Tbctf.

N. B. He may change his name, and some of his clothes.

CHRISTIANA BRIDGE.

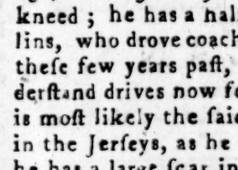
Just imported by JOHN WILDAY, in the Hetty, Captain Osborne, from London, and the last Vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold by ROBERT BAIL, at Christiana Bridge,

A GENERAL Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the Season; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail (for Cash, or Country Produce, only) on such Terms as will make it the Interest of those to purchase who want such Goods, and do not import themselves.

He also sells Loaf and Lump Sugar, on the same Terms they are sold by the Sugar Bakers in Philadelphia.

Also, Rum, Melasses, Muscovado Sugars, French Indigo, Madeira Wine, and a Variety of other Articles.

For NEWRY and BELFAST,



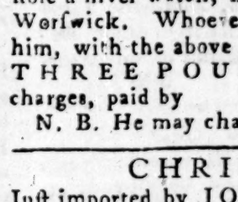
The new SHIP

SALLY,

WILLIAM KEITH, Master;

HAS great Part of her Cargoe already engaged; has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in fifteen Days, if Weather permits. For Freight or Passage, agree with SAMUEL FISHER, JOHN PRINGLE, or the Master on board said Vessel, lying at the upper Side of Market-street Wharff.

For BELFAST,



The SHIP

PHILADELPHIA,

DAVID M'CUTCHON, Master;

Will sail with all possible Expedition. For Freight, or Passage, apply to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME, M'NEILE and TOLBERT, or said Master on board, at Mr. Bickley's Wharff, the North Side of Market-street.

THE Directors of the Association Library Company, apprehending an Union between them and the Union Library Company, may be of public Utility, request the Attendance of all their Members, at their Library Room, on Friday, the 6th of January inst. at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to take the same into Consideration, and determine thereon. By Order of the Directors,

‡ JOHN DE MAUREGNAULT, Clerk.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,

From Ireland, but last from London, hereby informs the public, THAT he has, at a great expence, furnished himself with all necessary utensils and conveniences for dressing of flax and hemp, according to the most approved method used in the linen manufactories in Europe, and has for sale, at his store in Market-street, five doors above the Coffee-house, a great variety of dressed flax, and shoe hemp. And as this kind of manufactory is become not only the grand interest of this province, but of importance to almost every particular family in it, he hopes his endeavours, which so evidently tend to the public utility, will meet with general encouragement by all who are disposed to introduce a manufacture so necessary as is that of linen, all of whom may depend on being supplied with flax and hemp of the best quality, and dressed to as great perfection as any in the old countries. Also tow of every quality, and undressed flax, may be bought at the lowest prices, at the same place. ¶

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, and all other Kinds of Conveyances, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, at the Corner of Smith's Alley, opposite the Three Tun Tavern, in Chestnut-street. Whoever shall be pleased to favour him with their Business, may depend on his observing therein the utmost Accuracy, Secrecy, and Dispatch. ¶

On Wednesday, the 18th of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will certainly be sold by public vendue, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Chester, and one mile from the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, containing 131 acres of good limestone land, one half thereof cleared, and the other well timbered; has a sufficient quantity of good watered meadow, orchard, garden, &c. There is on the premises a good merchant and grist-mill, with two pair of stones, 3 boulting mills, hoisting gears, &c. all going by water, and in good Repair. Also a good new frame saw-mill, well covered, but the running gears out of repair. Said mills are turned by a constant and plentiful stream, known by the name of the Valley Creek, and are extraordinary well situated for getting wheat for merchant or country work; there is also a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a new convenient barn, and out-houses; the whole is now rented for 75l. per annum, and may be entered on the beginning of May next. The purchaser paying about 400l. down, may have time to pay the remainder. The title indisputable. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, at the sign of Admiral Warren aforesaid, or to Michael Wayne, on the premises.

¶ CALEB PARRY,

November 14, 1768.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was stolen from the subscriber, living in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, a large dark brown HORSE, 4 years old, with a round star in his forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a bob tail, newly trimmed, shod all round, a natural pacer, but trots some. Whoever takes up the thief, and horse, and secures them, shall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL WILSON.

N. B. The thief took with him out of the stable a leather halter. ¶

Woodbridge, December 19, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Nathaniel Heard hath taken up a straggling person, a man of about 30 or 35 years of age. He would give no satisfactory account of himself when under examination, and was committed to goal in Perth-Amboy, by order of Stephen Skinner, Esq; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has dark brown hair, of a swarthy complexion, and has a stoop in his shoulders; he is very still in company, appears to be a subtle fellow, writes a good hand, and has one uncle much bigger than the other; his wearing apparel but poor. Now if it appears by this description, that he is any gentleman's servant, or that any one hath any demand on him, they are desired to make it known to the subscriber, or to the Jail-keeper in Perth-Amboy, within 4 or 5 weeks, or he will be sold to pay cost. NATHANIEL HEARD. ¶

To be SOLD, and may be entered upon the first day of Sixth Month (June) next,

A LARGE LOT of LAND, situate between Sixth and Seventh-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, near the State-house, having two fronts of 237 feet each, one on Chestnut-street, and the other on a street running east and west thro' the square. The breadth of the lot, north and south, is 151 feet. There is on it a very convenient brick dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, coach-house, and other improvements, now in the tenure of Dr. Thomas Graham. As the whole together is an airy pleasant situation for a family, the owner would choose to sell it in that manner, but if not sold so, before the above date, he proposes to divide it into a number of lots, either for sale, or to be leased on groundrent. For further information apply to JOHN SMITH, in Burlington. T.b.c.t.f.

Just imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL DRINKER,

In Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A LARGE assortment of china and glass, white and enamelled stone, cream coloured, plain and enamelled black tortoiseshell and green ware. Also some setts of tea china, Dutch stone pickling jars, butter pots, mugs and jugs, &c. ¶

Philadelphia, December 14, 1768.

THIS is to give notice to all those, who are indebted to the estate of EDWARD MAINS, *of West-Nottingham, deceased, and have already given their bonds and notes for the same, that I will attend at the house of Mr. David Patten, near the place where the said MAINS kept store, from the 20th day of January next for six days, and no longer, when I desire they will not fail of being prepared to pay me; also those who have not yet appeared through obstinacy, or an intent of fraud, to have their accompts settled and paid, that if they will not meet me at the time and place aforesaid, to have the same done (this being my last visit there on that business) they may depend on being forthwith prosecuted according to law. Those who have accompts against said estate, are desired to bring them in, to have them adjusted.* DENNIS DOUGHERTY, *Administrator.*

N. B. Said DOUGHERTY continues to sell at his store in Water-street, rum, sugar, melasses, tea, coffee, &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. ¶

Cecil County, Maryland, Dec. 8, 1768.

RUN away, this day, from the subscriber, an English servant man, named JOHN ROBISON, about 21 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with dark brown hair, sometimes tied behind; had on, when he went away, a spotted flannel jacket, made sailor fashion, a blue under ditto, and breeches of the same, light blue worsted stockings, good shoes, an old felt hat, white shirt, and check handkerchief round his neck, but I need not be very particular to his dress, as he may change it. He is to appearance a lively fellow, pretty full faced, a thick upper lip; he can pass very well for a sailor. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Seven Dollars reward, paid by me JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

N. B. He has on one of his arms a mark with the two first letters of his name. §

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PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

By Captain KEMBLE, arrived at New-York from London, but last from the Isle of Wight, which he left the Tenth of November, we have the following Advices, viz.

WESTMINSTER, November 8, 1768.

THIS day His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH *to both houses of* PARLIAMENT, *on Tuesday, the 8th day of November*, 1768.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

THE opportunity which the late general election gives Me of knowing, from their representatives in parliament, the more immediate sense of My people, has made Me desirous of meeting you as early as could be, consistent with your own convenience. The shortness of the last session of the late parliament prevented their prosecuting the consideration of those great commercial interests, which had been entered upon in the preceding session. You will, I am persuaded, agree with Me in opinion, that your deliberations on those very important objects ought to be resumed without loss of time; and I trust that they will terminate in such measures, as may be productive of the most considerable and essential benefits to this nation.

It would have given Me great satisfaction to have been able to acquaint you, that all the other powers of Europe had been as careful as I have ever been, to avoid taking any step that might endanger the general tranquility. I have constantly received, and do still receive from them, the strongest assurances of their pacific dispositions towards this country. No assurances, however, shall divert My constant resolution, stedfastly to attend to the general interests of Europe; nor shall any consideration prevail upon Me to suffer any attempt that may be made, derogatory to the honour and dignity of My crown, or injurious to the rights of My people.

At the close of the last parliament, I expressed My satisfaction at the appearances which then induced Me to believe, that such of My subjects, as had been misled in some parts of My dominions, were returning to a just sense of their duty. But it is with equal concern, that I have since seen that spirit of faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguished, breaking out afresh in some of My colonies in North-America; and in one of them, proceeding even to acts of violence, and of resistance to the execution of the law; the capital town of which colony appears, by late advices, to be in a state of disobedience to all law and government; and has proceeded to measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with circumstances that manifest a disposition to throw off their dependance on Great-Britain. On My part I have pursued every measure that appeared to be necessary for supporting the constitution, and inducing a due obedience to the authority of the legislature. You may rely upon My steady perseverance in these purposes; and I doubt not but that with your concurrence and support, I shall be able to defeat the mischievous designs of those turbulent and seditious persons, who, under false pretences, have but too successfully deluded numbers of My subjects in America; and whose practices, if suffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the most fatal consequences to My colonies immediately, and, in the end, to all the dominions of My crown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year, I have ordered to be laid before you; fully relying on your readiness to grant Me the necessary supplies. Indeed I cannot have a doubt of finding, in this House of Commons, the same affectionate attachment to My person and government, as I have always hitherto experienced from My faithful commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I now find Myself enabled to rejoice with you upon the relief, which the poorer sort of my people are now enjoying, from the distress which they had so long laboured under from the high price of corn. At the same time that We are bound devoutly to acknowledge, in this instance, the gracious interposition of providence, it will become Us, to apply the best precautions that human wisdom can suggest, for guarding against the return of the late calamity. In the choice, however, of proper means for that purpose, you cannot proceed with too great circumspection.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that in all your deliberations you keep up a spirit of harmony among yourselves. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail in other points, let it appear, that wherever the interest of your country is immediately concerned, you are all ready to unite. Such an example from you cannot fail of having the best effects upon the temper of My people in every part of My dominions; and can alone produce that general union among Ourselves, which will render Us properly respected abroad, and happy at home.

From the POLITICAL REGISTER, Oct. 15.

THIS day the Earl of Chatham resigned his post of Lord Privy Seal. Having found in a variety of late instances, that his advice was disregarded, and his influence in the state at an end, he chose to resign----the principle now adopted and pursuing with respect to America, is said to have been one cause of his resignation. And, amongst many others, the following are added: The plan now forming by the united houses of Bourbon and Austria, to destroy the peace and liberty of Europe, being looked upon with indifference, and treated as an idle chimera by those who call themselves ministers. The high language lately held by the British minister at Paris, upon the invasion of Corsica by the French, and the strong contradiction by authority given to it here. The memorial of a southern potentate, once the natural and firm ally of Great-Britain (but now necessitated to bow with humiliation to France and Austria for security, and submitting to take an annual stipend from France, as an equivalent for a territory, secured to him by treaty, the great object of his wishes, and the recompence for his services and sufferings in the common cause) representing the danger to Great-Britain, as well as to himself, in *the suffering France to acquire the empire of the Mediterranean*, these are his words. The family compact beginning to operate in its utmost, and most dangerous extent, and not one effort made by Great-Britain to check its progress. Mr. Lynch appointed minister to the Court of Turin, contrary to the resigner's recommendation, which was in favour of the Earl of Tankerville. A general officer of unspotted character and unsullied honour driven from the service of his country, and banished into obscurity, lest his abilities or bravery should contribute to prevent the approaching distress. Public business has for some time been at a stand; or what is worse, it has been executed only by clerks. Men of profligate character, whose fortunes have been dissipated in scenes of lewdness and debauchery, placed in great offices of honour, trust and emolument, with no other view but to aggrandize themselves, at the expence of the public; and who knowing that their own date in office cannot be longer than while the shadow of peace is preserved, are daily disgracing and debilitating the state by the most infamous practices. Corruption at the height the most alarming and enormous, and practised in the most open and daring manner, to the danger both of the public liberty, and of the property of every individual in the kingdom. And to crown all, beyond their incomes, they are known to have accepted of an annual 500 l. out of the minister's private pocket-book, under the denomination of secret service, as the reward for betraying their country, or rather, as it were, to plunge the fatal dagger into the vitals of her existence; the arch fiend of corruption is now performing the part of *locum tenens* to the absent favourite; a wretch, who upon his legs in a certain assembly had once the hardiness to defend the principle and the practice of corruption, and to add that the public business could not be carried on without it *. Is it not alarming to see such a man again trusted, and consulted; and is it not the highest impeachment of the public justice, that his former conduct is suffered to sleep without enquiry? At the death of the late King, he was said to be worth at least a million sterling; and how much more hath he amassed by the peace and other jobs?

Oct. 21. In consequence of Lord Chatham's resignation, the Earl of Shelburne resigned the seals of his office (Secretary of State for the Southern Department) into his Majesty's hand, in the closet at St. James's.

He remember'd Argyle,
What he did ere while,
And he follow'd that step of his Grace's,
Who seeing from afar
That there must be a war,
Resign'd his command, and his places.

Oct. 22. The Earl of Rochford, who had been sent for from France, was made Secretary of State. Lord Weymouth was removed to Lord Shelburne's office, and Lord Rochford succeeded Lord Weymouth in the northern department.

No Ambassador to France is appointed, tho' our affairs with that Court are in a situation the most critical? No Lord Privy Seal is appointed, though the perplexed and distressed condition of the British government call daily for the assistance of all the great officers of state.

The Earl of Egmont has been frequently applied to, both before and after Lord Chatham's resignation, to take a department in the state; but he has prudently declined to *dance upon other peoples wires*, though ready to take a share of the public burden, when joined with men of abilities.

* *One of the favourite's advocates speaks thus of the union between them.* "*Of all the indiscretions which are to be imputed to his Lordship, that of leaguing with a hardy veteran, long hackney'd in the ways of corruption, was the most fatal, and the most inexcusable. By this imprudent association, he, in some measure, put it out of his power to do the good he meditated, He might have been sensible, that such a collegue would gain him no confidence with the public; that the interest created by his well-known mode of influence, was not only incompatible with his Lordship's avowed intentions, but that in the hour of need, it would desert him, as it had abandoned his predecessor. If he had not intended to remedy the abuses of former administrations, he should not have accepted the high office he filled: As he proposed to redress them, nothing could be more preposterous than to unite with the very man, who principally contributed to extend, and dared openly to avow, that corrupt system, which his Lordship professed to reform.*" *Considerations on the present dangerous crisis, page* 13. *published in* 1763.

Whitehall, Oct. 22. *The King, on the resignation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, has been pleased to deliver the Seals of the Southern Department to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Weymouth, and to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford Principal Secretary of State for the Northern.*

Gosport, Nov. 4. *Arrived at Spithead his Majesty's sloop Tryal, Capt. Philips, from the Downs, she is to carry a new Governor to Pensacola, and from thence to proceed to Jamaica, where she is to be stationed: The ship's company received two months advance at the Nore.*

St. James's, Nov. 8. On Wednesday last his Majesty was pleased to appoint David Viscount Stormont, to be one of the Knights of the most antient and most noble Order of the Thistle, and his Lordship, being Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, is to be invested with the Ensigns of the Order at that Court.

LONDON.

October 19. It was yesterday reported, that the Duke de Choiseul had resigned, and that the Duke de Nivernois succeeded him as Prime Minister; in consequence of which, it was expected orders would be given for withdrawing the French troops from Corsica.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, October 3.

----"We embarked at Antibes on the 20th of September, and arrived safe at Genoa the 22d at noon. The same day arrived in the harbour five transports full of Jesuits from Corsica, escorted by two French Frigates; they were not suffered to land, and an express was sent to France on their account; they are sadly tossed about; the French expedition in Corsica does not go so smoothly as they flattered themselves with; they have lost a good many men, and the climate will dispatch a few more.---- Paoli stands firm to his tackle; and the Corsicans seem resolved to struggle hard for liberty."

Oct. 24. *On Saturday Lord Viscount Weymouth acted as Secretary of State for the Southern Department; the Secretaries and Clerks in each Department are to remain the same as before.*

Besides writing a letter to the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Chatham wrote also a most dutiful letter to the King, on the motives of his resignation.

They write from Paris, that the Marquis de Chauvelin has declared himself unable to act against the Corsicans, till he receives a reinforcement of at least 10 or 12 battalions, which are accordingly ordered him by the court; a proof how much the French have suffered in their late engagements in that isle, especially when it is recollected, that besides 14,000 men before there under the Count de Marbœuf, the Marquis de Chauvelin carried over with him no less than 7000 additional forces.

Nov. 3. It is said to be the resolution of a certain great board, that the proceedings of the incendiary leaders of the discontented party in New-England, amount to a treasonable offence; and that means will be taken to deal with them accordingly.

We are informed that the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol kissed his Majesty's hand yesterday at St. James's, on being appointed Lord Privy-Seal, in the room of the Right Hon. Earl of Chatham.

Last night a privy-council was held at Lord Rochford's office in Cleveland-row, St. James's, said to be in reference to some dispatches lately received from the American colonies.

A celebrated Exile, now a prisoner in England, we are told, has had very powerful offers made him lately to induce him to relent, and bury all former proceedings in oblivion.

The cause for the advances lately made a certain great patriot, is said to be his being in possession of some secrets, which strongly affect another unpopular gentleman.

Nov. 5. They advise from Genoa, that a great desertion continues to prevail among the French troops in Corsica.

Yesterday his Majesty in council appointed the Earl of Harcourt, Chamberlain to the Queen, Ambassador to the Court of France, in the room of the Earl of Rochford.

It is said that yesterday Earl Delaware was appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen

It is thought that the intended application of the popular patriot to an august assembly, for a redress of his grievances, will be productive of warmer altercation and debate than any point that has been agitated in the present reign.

Nov. 9. His Majesty was attended yesterday to the House of Peers, by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, and the Earl of Huntingdon, amidst a great concourse of people assembled on the occasion: His Majesty was just twelve minutes in the House.

By a moderate computation there were upwards of four hundred members in the House of Commons; and several more hourly arriving in town from their respective country seats.

Yesterday morning his Excellency the French Ambassador had a private conference with both Secretaries of State.

It is said that some dispatches of importance were received at the Secretary of State's office from the Hague.

Monday evening a Privy Council was held at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, previous to the meeting yesterday of both Houses of Parliament.

Letters from Paris, of the latest date, assure us, that the very first visit which the King of Denmark paid in Paris, was last Saturday se'enight in the morning, to the Countess of Rochford, the British Ambassadress, to whom his Majesty spoke in raptures of England, and the English in general.

We hear for certain, that if the brave Corsicans can hold out till next spring, more than one powerful nation will effectually interfere in their favour; several overtures of too delicate a nature for the public eye at present, are now actually on the carpet for that purpose.

We can assure the public from very intelligent hands, who are perfectly acquainted with the present temper of the French, the generality of the French nation highly disapprove of their Minister's conduct in regard to Corsica.

Letters from Leghorn of the 12th of October say, that the last advices from Asia make mention of a bloody war which has broke out in that part of the world; for, according to the accounts brought by several vessels, the King of Pegu and Bracinia has almost subdued the Chinese Empire, which, he says, he is resolved to free from the tyranny of the Tartars, to whom he gives no quarter.

The Earl of Pembroke is absolutely set out for France, on a visit to the celebrated Paoli; and it is said, our brave noble Englishman is determined to act, during his stay, as a volunteer, in support of the glorious cause in which those magnanimous Islanders (the Corsicans) are engaged. Lady Pembroke, and family, stay at Paris till his Lordship's return.

According to some letters from Genoa, a treaty is on foot with the Court of Versailles, for ceding back to the Republic the sovereignty of Corsica.

It is rumoured that certain persons, beyond the Atlantic, are soon expected to arrive here in salva custodia.

By the Holland mail, which arrived yesterday, we have the following article, dated Leghorn, Oct. 15. A vessel just arrived from Corsica, brings advice, that the malcontents who were encamped over against Mariana, having received a reinforcement from General Paoli, attacked on the 9th the reinforcement sent by the Marquis de Chauvelin to the garrison of the fortress, routed it, gave the said day a general assault to the place, carried it after an obstinate fight, and made the garrison prisoners of war. The advices add, that the loss of the French was computed at 500 men, killed and wounded, besides two pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. 'Tis also said, that to this day, they have lost upwards of 5000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, among whom are four general officers, and 30 of inferior rank; that M. de Grandmaison was dangerously wounded, and the French would suspend their operations, as the Marquis de Chauvelin was on the point of returning to Paris, with several other officers.

The French court is going to send a further reinforcement of 25 battalions to Corsica.

War-Office, November 8.

Lieut. General Sir Jeffery Amherst is appointed to be Colonel of the third regiment of foot (or the Buffs) in the room of Major General Ralph Burton, deceased.

Lieut. General Sir Jeffery Amherst, to be Colonel in chief of the 60th (or Royal American) regiment of foot.

Leghorn, October 1. By the letters from Corsica, we have received a confirmation of the advantages gained by the malcontents. The French, however, are still in possession of Furiani, and other strong places, but are blockaded by the Corsicans on every side. The letters add, that General Paoli has under his immediate orders a corps of 6000 picked men, each of whom has 20 sols a day.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

The Hon. House of Representatives of this province, having, we hear, in the course of the late session, completed a petition to his Majesty, another to the Lords, and a remonstrance to the Commons of Great-Britain, in order to obtain a redress of grievances; and having passed a number of necessary bills, they proceeded to take into consideration the circular letters from the Assemblies of the Massachusetts-Bay, and Virginia; which, having unanimously resolved to answer in the most respectful manner, and fully to concur with the desire of the said Assemblies, expressed in their circular letters aforesaid, and having taken the necessary steps for transmitting the said petitions, &c. to England, and their answer to the said Assemblies, and entered into a number of spirited resolves in favour of liberty, and the rights of their constituents; on Monday last his Excellency the Governor called a Council, and the same day dissolved the Assembly.

It is expected that writs will very soon be issued for the election of members for a New Assembly, and it is not doubted but the same members who have, in a capital instance, acted so highly to the satisfaction of their constituents, and made such an honourable exit, will again be unanimously elected.

At a meeting of a great number of the freeholders and freemen of this city, yesterday evening at the Change, in order to consult on the propriety of re-electing the late members for this city, for their spirited conduct in asserting and supporting the rights of their constituents; Mr. Philip Livingston, having publicly declined serving again, Mr. John Cruger (the late Mayor) was nominated, and has accordingly joined the other three members, and it is not doubted but these Gentlemen will be unanimously elected. At this meeting it was motioned that thanks should be returned the late members, for their spirited conduct in the late Assembly; which motion was agreed to, and the public approbation signified by three huzza's.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely healthy NEGROE LAD,

ABOUT 20 years of age, used to different kinds of house-work, and taking care of a HORSE. He has had the Small-pox and Measles, and can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety.

Also a very easy going SADDLE HORSE, 6 years old, full 14 hands and a half high, paces trots and canters well. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

The MIDDLE FERRY on Schuylkill,

NOW in the Possession of THOMAS JAMES. To be entered upon the First Day of April next. Enquire of SAMUEL FLOWER, living in Race-street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶